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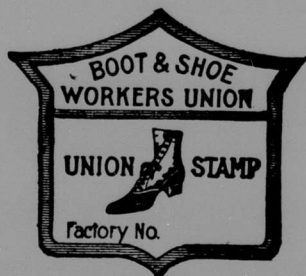
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 27, 1914.

- CHARITY AND BUSINESS.
- TAFT AND THE CLAYTON ACT.
- THE STOCKTON FIGHT.
- ABOLISHING THE ASSEMBLY.
- LEGION TO GOMPERS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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The calendar portrays a typical Western girl in cowboy costume holding a horse by the bridle, near a scene of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The calendar pad consists of 12 sheets, giving list of holidays and moon changes and small blanks for memoranda for 1915.

The back contains information about postal matters, small calendar for 1916, and list of special dates at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

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## Charity and Business

Charity and business are often associated in the public mind, particularly in connection with general relief work whether conducted permanently in our larger cities by so-called charity organizations or temporarily in response to some great public disaster by temporary relief committees.

The European war, occasioning the destruction of industry and commerce of Belgium, has also occasioned one of the greatest charity campaigns in the history of the world. Relief for the Belgians is now being organized in practically every country capable of offering help. The United States has assumed the greatest part of this work, and California is now engaged in a strenuous effort to render speedy assistance. San Francisco in the last few weeks has raised a fund of more than \$125,000 with which to purchase necessities of life for direct transportation to Belgium.

At the head of this work of charity Big Business, as represented in the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, was put in command. It organized relief committees composed of our leading men of affairs. One of these committees was for the purchase of supplies. W. H. Crocker is chairman, and the other members are C. F. Michaels, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Milton H. Esberg.

On November 14th, the following notice was published in the press at the instance of said committee:

"The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce desires to receive bids on Monday, November 16, 1914, on the following items in quantities:

"1—Flour—1500 to 2000 tons, patent grade flour, up to following specifications:

"1. Flour to be made from sound wheat, of good color, well dressed; must produce a well risen loaf of good texture, color and taste.

"2. Flour not to contain over 13 per cent moisture, over 55.100 per cent ash, not less than 9 per cent dry gluten (nitrogen x 5.7—dry gluten).

"3. Absorption of water not to be less than 60 per cent on basis of 13 per cent moisture.

"4. Flour to be packed in 49-lb. cotton sacks of export grade. Also state additional price if required two to a burlap.

"5. Proposals must state brand, name of manufacturer and location of mill.

"Bidders may bid on any portion or all.

"2—Beans—500 to 1000 tons pink or lima beans, 80-lb. sacks.

"3—Rice—200 to 300 tons rice, China or California.

"4—Condensed Milk—50 to 100 cases condensed milk.

"General Specifications:

"1. Firms will please state brands of packing they propose to furnish.

"2. Prices f. o. b. vessel, San Francisco harbor.

"Vessels will be ready to load in about ten days' time.

"The chamber reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

"Payment—Will be made ten days after approval of quality and receipt of bills of lading.

"SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

"C. F. MICHAELS, President."

In response to this offer, many firms dealing in flour and having offices in San Francisco, submitted bids in conformity with the specifications. It is to be noted that the specifications did not state that only California products would be accepted.

One firm submitted a bid reading as follows:

"In response to your advertisement soliciting sealed proposals for furnishing 2000 tons of flour, for delivery in San Francisco, November 27th, 1914, we beg to submit the following bid according to specifications:

".....Flour, manufactured by the..... in Portland, Oregon, at \$4.99 per barrel, packed in 49-lb. bags, or \$4.94 per barrel, packed in 98-lb. bags, f. o. b. San Francisco, Cal., or, if delivery can be arranged at Portland, Oregon, we would name you a price of \$4.75 per barrel, 49-lb. pack, and \$4.70, 98-lb. pack, f. o. b. steamer, Portland."

After bids of a number of firms had been received, it was discovered, they say, that the specifications did not call for California flour. Hence all bids were rejected which did not specify California flour. But, without rejecting all other bids, a Sacramento mill was awarded a contract for the amount of its bid, 3000 barrels, and the balance was given to the Sperry Flour Company of Stockton at \$5.05 a barrel.

Every apologist for the committee admits, that upon the face of it, the above transactions look unfair and unjust from every point of view, but insist that nevertheless, everything was done on the square.

It so happens that Mr. Crocker is the largest stockholder in the Sperry Flour Company, that he was chairman of the committee to purchase flour, that he and his committee did not ask for new bids when the supposed mistake was discovered, and that the committee was in possession of information that it could save money by at least 6 cents per hundred pounds, and possibly 30 cents per hundred pounds, if it would make the slightest effort to make inquiries. The committee had ample time to investigate its position, in fact the steamer chartered for the transportation will not be able to sail on the date set but will be delayed for another week.

Several steamship companies, among them the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company, have for many weeks offered to transport all relief goods free to the port of San Francisco.

Apologists for the committee say that Mr. Crocker was absent from the meeting when the Sperry Flour Company received the contract. As this was the committee's largest contract, the chairman of the committee could not be ignorant of what was going to be done.

Opponents of the action of the committee state that it was all fixed beforehand, and that the intent was to award the contract to the favorite company at all hazards, and that that intent is proved by the very omission to specify California flour in the specifications. In fact, no flour entirely California made would answer the purpose. The specifications are said to indicate a low grade of flour, the percentage of ash, and the provision relating to moisture are further indications of endeavors to favor the Sperry Company.

The transaction in its entirety amounts to this, that the Chamber of Commerce while attending to the work of charity is not neglecting a single second to protect big business. Big business is behind the Sperry Company in its fight against organized labor. The boycotting of Sperry flour has been so successful that the company finds it difficult to dispose of its products. What is a Chamber of Commerce for, if not to protect at all hazards the individual interests of its members? It is on the job. Charity work is part of its business. The public contributes the money, but the Chamber of Commerce is to control how it is to be spent. Big Business never relaxes in its policy to monopolize everything that its hand touches.

During the Red Cross period after the fire and earthquake, Minnesota flour was donated and shipped to San Francisco. It was too good to give away. It was sold to merchants of San Francisco and flour of inferior grades bought for the money. Big Charity and Big Business go hand in hand through the annals of disaster and misery. How could it be otherwise, since the public trusts the dispensation of charity only into the hands of bank presidents and merchant princes.

**TAFT AND THE CLAYTON ACT.**

With respect to the third limitation which, according to Mr. Taft, is imposed upon persons seeking the benefit of the Clayton Act, he has this to say:

"The third limitation of the exception (he regards the whole act as an exception to existing law) is in the definition of acts that may not be enjoined in such cases as fulfill the previous requirements. These acts in controversies between employer and employees and between employees and between striking employees and those seeking employment, have with one or two exceptions been held to be lawful and are thus merely declaratory of existing law. No court has held that an employer could have an injunction against men leaving his employment, or ceasing to patronize him or against picketing by strikers where it takes the peaceful form described in the section. The general inhibition against injunctions forbidding an act which might be lawfully done in the absence of the dispute is also only a statement of the law as it always has been. An act mentioned in the statute which has sometimes been held to be restrainable in equity has been the persuading of others, i. e. outsiders, from ceasing to patronize or employ the opponent in such dispute. This seems to legalize not only the secondary boycott so far as it is carried on by peaceful persuasion but also the blacklist."

Recorded cases are plentiful enough to contradict the statement that section 20 of the act is merely a statutory declaration of existing law. Taft acknowledges that the act legalizes the secondary boycott when carried on by peaceful persuasion. By this admission he contradicts emphatically his previous statement that the act is merely declaratory of existing law. Only a few States permit the secondary boycott and federal courts are generally on record against such boycott; although some of the courts have permitted peaceful picketing, such cases have generally been restricted to primary boycotts. The statement that blacklisting is on a par with a secondary boycott is untenable. A secondary boycott is directed against Taft's so-called outsider to induce him to cease business dealings with the party primarily responsible for the trouble, and if such outsider complies with the demand he is free to continue dealings with others. When an employer blacklists his employee, he intends that the whole world shall refuse employment to such employee. When employees boycott an employer they intend to withdraw from him only the patronage of themselves and those who are in sympathy with their cause. The fundamental object in the two cases are different. The one contemplates complete ruin, the other only partial ruin. Courts refuse to find this difference and we have on record innumerable decisions denouncing employees for seeking to ruin the business of their employers and hardly a decision against blacklisting by employers. So marked is the lack of judicial discernment in this matter, that the only relief to be had against blacklisting is of statutory origin and not by process of injunction or other judicial writ.

A boycott is open and notorious, the blacklist secret. The aim of a boycott is to persuade the employer that it will be to his own economical advantage to remedy the grievance of the union than to refuse so to do. The aim of the blacklister is to punish and utterly destroy the employee under his ban. In case of a boycott, peace may be restored and all harm undone by acceding to the union's demand; in case of blacklisting there is no relief possible, as the victim in most cases does not even know that he is subjected to it. The boycott is humane, reasonable and practiced in the business world almost universally. The blacklist is a weapon of secret revenge, offers

no remedy, and is of such anti-social and brutal character that the courts as well as legislatures should declare them illegal as against public policy.

Taft continues: "This section segregates the parties to the controversy from the rest of the community and says in effect that acts committed singly or in concert by the parties on either side against the other which do not amount to violence or crime or a threat of either and which do not involve peaceful moral coercion of outsiders are legal in the trade warfare and shall not be enjoined. Recommendation and persuasion of others to help either side in the warfare are declared to be legal but not moral coercion. The real and great danger from boycotts in such disputes is the use of them to drag into trade disputes against their will all classes of the community not normally related to the issue. It is the embarrassment and the injury they would thus inflict upon the forgotten man, the entity called the public, that creates the illegality. There is nothing in the new statute which legalizes the moral coercion of third or outside persons having no relation to the issue and no direct interest in the fight, to take part in it. This moral coercion of outsiders was illegal and actionable before the statute, and therefore remains so. It follows, that in spite of section 20, parties to a labor dispute on one side may still have an injunction against the parties on the other side to prevent the latter from using as a weapon in the fight, coercion of outsiders to compel them to injure the complainants by ceasing to patronize or employ them. That is to say, parties to a labor fight may not even under the provisions of section 20 use the boycott of outsiders to injure their opponents."

The foregoing is a sample of the peculiar reasoning characteristic of the leader in his opposition to the Clayton act. To gain his end, to instill courage in the federal judiciary to nullify the act, he introduces a new legal term, "peaceful moral coercion" and applies it in a manner to reduce the intent of the act to almost nothing. He draws a distinction between legal coercion, and moral coercion, holding that the former is legal and cannot be enjoined, but that the latter remains illegal and may be restrained. He bases this distinction, however, not on any intrinsic quality in the acts constituting the boycotting, but on the simple circumstance whether or not the boycotted person is directly and normally, or remotely and indirectly involved in the dispute. The Clayton act does not draw any such distinction either in describing employers and employees, or in defining the term "involved or growing out of a labor dispute." The distinction is untenable.

Coercion in law is of a somewhat indefinite character. Every kind of coercion is not a wrong. In everyday business many kinds of coercion are used which are not actionable. On the contrary, they constitute the regular methods of concluding contracts. Take my goods at this figure or you can have none at all, is a form of coercion. The customer's wants, means and circumstances determine whether or not he will give in to the coercion. He calculates advantages and disadvantages, balances them and concludes whether or not to accept the ultimatum. All coercion is the same in quality, it differs only in quantity or degree. The difference between legal and moral coercion could, therefore, be only one in degree. Generally the word legal imports something enforceable in court, and the word moral imports that although there may be something meritorious in the thing, it is not recognized by the law, and therefore unenforceable. If, as Taft says, legal coercion is protected by the act, it would be ridiculous to say that moral coercion would not also be, for the lesser is always included in the greater. Taft intimates that legal coercion

is limited by the Clayton act to "recommendation and persuasion of others," and that moral coercion goes beyond such lawful acts and by reason thereof is still restrainable by a court of equity.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Taft and his theory that the plain terms of the Clayton act do not

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lend themselves to his interpretation. His distinction between employers directly or normally involved and employers only indirectly involved, which latter he terms "outsiders," is not founded on any provision of the act. It speaks only of employers and employees involved in a trade dispute, and does not distinguish between those directly or more remotely involved.

Taft says that the secondary boycott seems to be legalized by the act, nevertheless he seeks to exempt his so-called outsider. As a boycott against such person is a secondary boycott, he either contradicts himself or seeks to draw a distinction not fairly deducible from the terms of the act.

The attempt to coin a new word or legal principle, moral coercion, is on a par with the past habits of courts to use loose and indefinite terms whereby to justify outrageous injunctions against labor organizations. Among such words are—threat, intimidation and interference. The word moral has been used by courts in connection with intimidation, but the use has been confined to indicate such acts as possess of themselves sufficient force to overcome the voluntary judgment of the boycotted person. In that connection, duress is the old recognized term and should be used, especially if distinctions between legal and moral acts are to be made. Old practice restricts this juxta-position of the latter terms to the circumstance whether or not enforceable in a court of justice. To go further, as Taft does, intimating that courts of equity are to be still allowed to restrain acts which are of lesser legal dignity and effect while they are specifically prohibited from restraining acts of greater magnitude, is very singular, but is explainable from his attitude towards the Clayton act, that it is an exception to the ordinary course of equity and not a regulation thereof. In other words, Taft bases his criticism of the act on the fundamental notion that courts of equity have plenary power to determine public policy in any matter not forbidden by Congress in express words. The proponents of the Clayton act take the view that the act prescribes a new policy to be followed by the courts, and that it is to be construed liberally to effect its purpose, and is not to be nullified by judicial construction.

#### HOW CLAYTON ACT IS WORKING.

Declaring the labor section of the Clayton Anti-Trust law to be "mere buncombe," that Congress had no more right to hold that labor is not a commodity than that wheat is not, and that he intends to prevent "outsiders from interfering" with labor conditions in Indianapolis, Federal Judge Anderson has announced his intention to grant an injunction to prevent the street railway employees of Indianapolis from striking.

Judge Anderson's announcement was made from the bench Thursday, October 29th, at the close of a hearing in the suit for injunction against officers and members of the Amalgamated Association, filed by a trust company as holders of the bonds of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company.

"In announcing his intention to grant an injunction, Judge Anderson said that he did not intend to compel men to work or to compel them to quit work. He said that he does intend to prevent "Detroit citizens" and others from interfering with the contract relations between the company and its employees.

In the opening argument in the case by Will H. Latta, attorney representing the complainant, the defense was asked to announce whether it would rely upon the Clayton law in seeking to defeat the granting of an injunction. Solomon H. Esarey announced that it would. Mr. Latta then proceeded to argue both that the law is not

applicable in the case being tried and that the law is unconstitutional.

Mr. Latta held first that as the Clayton law seeks to change the common law it only can apply to cases specifically enumerated in the law. He then quoted a portion of the law saying that no judge may grant an injunction or restraining order in cases "between an employer and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed or seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law."

Mr. Latta said that the Guaranty Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, holder of the mortgage for the bonds of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company, is in none of the positions set out in the law, but that it is in the position of a third party holding rights under a contract. He held also that property rights are involved and that there is no adequate remedy at law because the parties sued could not make reparation for damages set out in the complaint as about to be sustained.

He held also that the suit is not concerning conditions of employment. He said that the suit is to prevent the enforcement of a "closed shop," which he said has been held to be illegal, and, therefore, can not be recognized in a court as a condition of employment.

In speaking of the constitutionality of the law he said that the constitution of the United States gives to the federal court the same power held by the high court of chancery of England at the time of the adoption of the constitution. He said that under the constitution Congress has no authority to take away the power of the federal court, and that it necessarily follows that Congress has not authority to take away the means of enforcing the power held by the court under the constitution.

Happiness is not what we are to look for. Our place is to be true to the best we know, to seek that, to do that; and if by "virtue is its own reward" be meant that the good man cares only to continue good, desiring nothing more, then it is a true and noble saying.—Froude.

#### WHAT IS A RADICAL?

In a diatribe against conservatives a wild radical says: "A conservative finds satisfaction in doing a certain thing in a certain way because it always has been done in that way. This in itself should be reason enough for doing something different." The radical as a general thing calls himself radical simply because he wants to do things in a different way. For instance, we have always been crossing the ocean in ships, but the radical, to be different, proposes to swim across, and this is on a parity with most of his ideas of doing things differently.

The thinking part of mankind do not form their judgment from events; and equity will attach equal glory to those actions which deserve success and those which have been crowned with it.—George Washington.

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### THE STOCKTON FIGHT.

The Stockton situation continues practically as before in regard to the lockout.

Carl Stanley, the new manager of the Hotel Clark which changed hands Saturday at noon, has announced that he had joined the Merchants' Manufacturers' and Employers' Association. The announcement carries more than local interest. It means that both of Stockton's leading hotels are now members of the M. M. & E.

Under the management of Mrs. Mary G. Philson, who retired Saturday, the Hotel Clark remained outside the ranks of the M. M. & E., which is waging an open-shop fight in Stockton. Although strong pressure was brought to bear on Mrs. Philson, she refused to join the organization. As a result, the Hotel Clark won high favor with the labor unions. The Hotel Stockton, on the other hand, has been one of the most aggressive members of the M. M. & E. and is listed unfair by the unions. The California State Federation of Labor, the California Bricklayers and other labor organizations selected the Hotel Clark as their headquarters when they came here to hold State conventions. On the other hand, it is stated that local business men holding membership in the M. M. & E. refused to patronize traveling men who stopped at the Hotel Clark.

During the recent campaign it was obvious that the word had been passed around the State to the candidates, "If you want to stand right with the labor unions, when you go to Stockton, stop at the Hotel Clark." Practically all of the candidates registered at the Hotel Clark while visiting Stockton. Captain John D. Fredericks, desiring to stand right with both sides, registered at the Hotel Clark but had his mail sent to the Hotel Stockton.

The lease and furnishings of the Hotel Clark were purchased Saturday by a syndicate headed by D. J. Desmond, a commissary merchant of San Francisco. Carl Stanley, the new manager, formerly managed the Hotel Van Nuys in Los Angeles, the Hotel Virginia in Long Beach and the Hotel Benson in Portland. He declined to discuss the reason for the change in policy with respect to the M. M. & E. and the unions.

From the Stockton "Record" we take the following account of the dynamite cases:

J. C. Emerson, Fred Wilson and Richard Carlisle were held to answer by Justice Parker this afternoon (Monday) on charges of having high explosives unlawfully in their possession. Wilson and Carlisle are employees of the Merchants' Manufacturers' & Employers' Association. Emerson was formerly employed by the M. M. & E. as a detective. In binding over the trio to the Superior Court for trial, Justice Parker said:

These defendants are charged with the unlawful possession of dynamite, such possession not being in the regular course of business carried on by them as manufacturers of dynamite, nor as merchants handling the same, nor for use in legitimate blasting operations, nor for use in the arts, nor while engaged in transporting the same as agents or employees by others engaged in the course of such business or operations. The undisputed facts in the case briefly stated are these:

On September 24, 1914, H. C. Brokaw received a telegram as follows: "Antioch, Cal., September 24, 1914. H. C. Brokaw, 351 Hotel Stockton, Stockton, Cal. Wire twenty-five. Waive identity. Send Carlisle and Andrae here. Overalls prepared. Meet me Santa Fe depot, Antioch. Signed 2000." The evidence shows that the number 2000 stood for J. C. Emerson. In response to this wire from Emerson, H. C. Brokaw sent Carlisle and Wilson to report to him in Contra Costa County. Emerson says: "I wired Brokaw to send Carlisle and some men. He sent Carlisle and two fellows by the name of Wilson and Remige. They came in a little Ford car. We

found 208 sticks of dynamite under a culvert on the Southern Pacific right-of-way. I phoned Brokaw and told him that they got the stuff."

These men loaded this dynamite on the automobile and the next day brought it to the rear of the Hotel Stockton and reported to Brokaw. He told the man in charge of the machine to drive around town for ten or fifteen minutes until they decided what to do with the dynamite. The man did as he was told. When the time was up he returned to the hotel with the dynamite and Brokaw again directed him to drive about the streets with it for another ten or fifteen minutes. Later the dynamite was taken out and buried somewhere about the city. Finally John P. Irish telephoned to Sheriff Veale that he was going to send some "stuff" (meaning dynamite) by automobile to Martinez, and the dynamite was returned to the officers of Contra Costa County.

Justice Parker in holding them to answer said:

"No one can read the testimony and documentary evidence offered in this case and not be convinced that these men knew at the time they found the dynamite that it was stolen property, and yet, instead of delivering it to the officers of Contra Costa County, they brought it all the way back to Stockton in a Ford automobile, and then drove about the streets for half an hour or so, thus jeopardizing the lives of many citizens. While Emerson had nothing to do with the actual transportation of the powder, he aided and abetted and encouraged in the nefarious plot, and for this reason is as guilty as the others. When these men, who are comparative strangers here, entered this county with the 208 sticks of high explosives and carted it about the streets of our city in an automobile, and thereafter buried it here, they became amenable to the law, and public justice requires their further detention. For this reason they will all be held to answer to the Superior Court for the offense charged against them."

### BUTTE MINERS FOUND GUILTY.

Michael "Muckie" McDonald, president of the Butte Mine Workers' Union at the time of the miners' riots in Butte, was found guilty of kidnaping, at Boulder, Mont., last Saturday, and his punishment fixed at a term of three years in the Deer Lodge penitentiary. Joseph Bradley, vice-president of the union, was also convicted of kidnaping and his punishment fixed by the jury at five years in the penitentiary.

Joseph Shannon, executive board member, was acquitted by the jury. The cases of the three mine workers were combined and were the outgrowth of the deportation of miners belonging to the Western Federation of Miners who had refused to join the Mine Workers, an organization made up of miners breaking away from the fold of the federation.

The deported miners were given a "trial" by McDonald, who was called "King Muckie," on an open lot in Butte and then escorted to the city limits of Butte and told not to come back.

Bradley was also secretary of the propaganda league of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The measure of the man is conduct; this has been more and more understood, as the old idealism gave way to realism and next, in the light of a true realism, the highest ideal has been understood in its practical influence in word and deed. It has been said that most people pass through a period when they think that because they see some noble verity clearly they are therefore living it. Then they suddenly waken to see that to rest in mere contemplation of idealistic beauty is to play the part of a dreamer not of a doer. It is indeed true that the word must be heard before it can become motive in conduct, and so far the idealist, whom it has recently been the fashion to deride, has the ad-

vantage of those who neither see nor do; yet it is to be remembered that he who knows and does not is a breaker of the law. What we actually do, then, is the measure by which we are tested, not what we fancy ourselves to be doing or content to purpose. The inner world where we live with our dreams is hid to those without; they know us by our fruits, not elsewhere. To be blest in the deed is the one blessedness.—Mary Stanhope.

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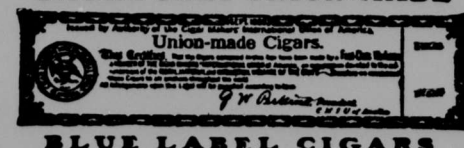
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**SAN DIEGO FAIR.**

A midnight salute from battleships in the San Diego harbor, the flash of a signal from the White House in Washington and the tumult of a Spanish New Year's fiesta will open on the dawn of 1915 San Diego Panama-California exposition.

After five years of labor in the building of the Spanish city on the loftiest mesa of San Diego, the stage is set and the actors are ready. The 614 acres within the rose trellis which surrounds the grounds, and a large part of the 1400-acre park in which the exposition is placed, are green with the semi-tropical jungles of palm, acacia and eucalyptus, brightened with poinsettia and bougainvillea, rose and jasmine, and so many other varieties of Southern California flora as to startle even the State nurserymen's convention, which met here a month ago. The attention to landscape architecture is one of the most striking features.

Conventions in world's fair architecture have been ignored. Nowhere on the grounds is there the Greek or Roman temple, which was a familiar figure at the world's fairs of the past. Nowhere are the buildings crammed close to the highway or to each other. Instead they are set well back of broad lawns and thick shrubbery, through which flash the colors of semi-tropical flowers.

The buildings themselves are uniformly Spanish colonial, some of the old mission type, some of the latter mission, some cathedral, some palatial, but over all sweeps the growth of brilliant flowered vines clambering high towards campanile and dome, and balcony, and belfry, where the mission bells swing and pigeons nest.

Not only the buildings but the patios and broad gardens are modeled after the best types of Spanish-America. The guards and attendants are attired as caballero and conquistadore. The dancing girls are Spanish dancing girls; the handsmen are vaqueros. The nomenclature is Spanish with the main highway, "El Prado," after the great boulevard in Madrid, enlarging into plazas and approached by calçadas which wind in from the orange orchard and gardens which overhangs the canyons surrounding the mesa of the exposition city.

This orange display is one of the novel features. Instead of confining the display to a pyramid of fruit such as graced the old-time fair, San Diego took from the best orchards of the State sturdy young citrus saplings which today are bearing oranges, lemons, grapefruit, kumquat and tangerine, and an interesting hybrid of various fruits.

In the same way there was created an agricultural exhibit which shows the heaviest farming machinery in operation in the field; likewise a model intensive farm producing fig, walnut, cherry, pear, olive and beneath these trees a profuse growth of vegetables, intended to show how irrigation and intensive cultivation have made possible the thousands of small farms of the new West.

Another striking outside feature is the painted desert, as the "Indian village" is called. Occupying more than seven acres, it portrays the Southwest Indian as he has existed for centuries, with one section given to pueblo life among Zunis, Taos and Rio Grande Indians, a number of whom aided in the erection of the high adobe dwellings, the cedar post stockades, the trading posts and the kivas, or ceremonial places.

The other section, devoted to a portrayal of life among the nomadic tribes, and the surviving cliff-dwellers, was built by the Navajos brought to San Diego during the summer.

Starting with the Indian village there is a half-mile double frontage of amusement, making up the "Isthmus," which is San Diego's name for the concession street.

The old Indian life is presented soberly in the ethnology and archaeology display, which fills the four buildings, by the west approach, La Puerta Beloste. The bulk of this display was recovered from Quirigua and other ancient cities of Central and South America, the explorations in that field by parties from the exposition, the Smithsonian institution, and the School of American Archaeology, occupying about two squares.

**WAGE ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.**

The District Court of Appeal last Monday pronounced unconstitutional the legislative act of 1911 entitled, "An act providing for payment of wages," under the terms of which the withholding of wages due is a misdemeanor.

This was the act passed as a result of the murder in 1909 of Caroline Brasch, a cashier employed by Gray Brothers.

A laborer who could not get his wages shot her.

A few days ago Joseph Lococo, another laborer in the same plight, killed George Gray, senior member of the same firm. More than 500 such complaints against the firm were found later to be on file.

The court found the law unconstitutional because its enforcement may result in imprisonment for debt. Imprisonment is not named in the penalties it provides, but imprisonment is a legal sequel of any misdemeanor, and as a consequence imprisonments for debt actually have resulted.

The test case was brought by Arthur Crane, an attorney, sued by Ellen Ballard, his stenographer, for \$30 wages. He was arrested but applied for a writ of habeas corpus. In issuing the writ Monday, the court declared the statute invalid.

"I shall be the last man in the United States to be imprisoned for debt," was the statement of Crane on receiving his release.

"The law was declared invalid because it imprisoned for debt and was discriminatory in that it gave one party to a suit a remedy which the other did not have."

He said he would work for a law at the next Legislature providing that when civil suits for debt are brought in the Justice Court, the loser pay the attorney's fee for both sides, as well as the court costs.

**WOMEN THIRTY CENTURIES AGO.**

Speaking of the standing of women in Chaldea, Dr. Emil Reich says in his book "Woman Through the Ages": "In these days of women's rights and women's demand for the franchise, it is interesting to note the immense power held by women in Babylonia thirty centuries ago. The dowry system gave the woman rights over her own property, and the great influence of wealth in the country made of her an independent actor in her own affairs, and in the documents which have come down to us, we find married women transacting business which in modern states comes mainly within the province of men. We find them selling their own property, entering into partnerships and trade, and conducting lawsuits even against their own husbands for the unauthorized disposal of their property, and mulcting them in damages; they are also parties to the lending of money. . . . In fact in all matters of business rights, there would appear to be no difference between the man and the woman in the eyes of the law. This masculine propensity in business in no ways affected the womanly character of their duties within the domestic sphere."

There are men who are wholly incapable of wilful and deliberate untruthfulness, but who have the habit of quibbling with their convictions, and by skillful casuistry persuading themselves that what they wish is right.—Lecky.

If you really want to help your fellow men, you must not merely have in you what would do them good if they should take it from you, but you must be such a man that they can take it from you.—Phillips Brooks.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

I will look straight out—

See things—not try to evade them.

Fact shall be fact for me, and the truth the truth  
forever. —Clough.

The union label is a filler of stomachs, a pre-  
server of health and a dispenser of justice. If  
these be deemed worthy purposes, then duty de-  
mands that you further them by demanding the  
label on all articles purchased.

The average daily attendance at the Panama-  
Pacific International Exposition during the month  
of October was 9498. The total for the month  
was 294,433. The largest single day's attendance  
during that period was on October 11th, when  
31,000 persons passed through the Exposition  
turnstiles.

The struggle for leadership in Mexico has  
again plunged those unfortunate people into a  
bloody conflict, which will net them nothing but  
a change of masters. One revolt has followed  
upon the heels of another during the past few  
years, and all provoked, not for the benefit of  
the people, but to satisfy the ambitions of indi-  
viduals, yet the poor ignorant people continue to  
believe and fight.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the  
Labor Council will investigate the alleged manip-  
ulation of the Belgian relief fund in favor of the  
Sperry Flour Company. It is claimed a large  
order for flour was let to the Sperry people at a  
price per barrel greatly in excess of bids by  
other concerns. The Sperry products are being  
boycotted by organized labor and it is said this  
prompted the treasurer of the Belgian relief fund  
to favor the concern, at any rate the Labor  
Council will look into the matter.

Rev. Harold Saxe Tuttle, pastor of Bethany  
Congregational Church, spoke last Sunday on the  
subject: "The Test of Thankfulness." In part  
he said.

"Not all thankfulness is paiseworthy. Some  
people are thankful for things of which they  
ought to be soundly ashamed. The reasons for  
our thankfulness are indications of our characters.  
The stages of growth that our souls have reached  
are revealed by the objects that call forth our  
gratitude. 'I thank Thee that I am not as other  
men'—that prayer arose no higher than the head  
of the Pharisee who uttered it. Some of our  
present-day prayers of thanksgiving are equally  
foreign to the Christian spirit.

"Let us be thankful that in the past year we  
have come to see clearer visions of life's mean-  
ing; that our ideals are nobler than at last  
Thanksgiving season. Let us be thankful for the  
obstacles we have overcome, and the moral  
muscle we have acquired."

## Abolishing the Assembly

The San Francisco "Chronicle" in a recent editorial treating the question of  
a one-house legislature says:

"Some of the Senators in our State Legislature are of the opinion that the  
Assembly is an excrescence and a nuisance which ought to be abolished.

"Consequently, there will be proposed a constitutional amendment providing  
for a Legislature of one chamber.

"This is quite in the line of modern tendencies, which are inclined to assume  
that whatever is wrong, and it is not at all improbable that if such an amend-  
ment were proposed it would carry. New Zealand must bestir itself if it does  
not wish to lose the world's championship in political innovations.

"It is apparently the theory of the promoters of this measure that the people  
having directly assumed the duty of lawmaking there is no use of the cumber-  
some and rather costly machinery of a double-barreled Legislature holding bi-  
furcated sessions.

And there is something to be said for that view of the matter. Prima facie,  
a commission government ought to be as good for a State as for a city. This  
movement was started two years ago, but in dealing with the 4000 measures  
before the Legislature the bill got lost in the shuffle. It is to be started again.

"The argument for a Legislature of two chambers is the assurance which  
it is supposed to give against 'hasty' legislation. It was intended to guard against  
sudden revolutionary changes of policy under the influence of passing popular  
impulse. It was intended to prevent action before deliberation.

"That, however, is obviously not what the people want. If they feel like  
doing something, they want to do it right away.

"This desire we have shown by the adoption of direct legislation, and, with  
direct legislation assured, we do not know the argument for a Legislature with  
two chambers."

The "Chronicle" simply takes advantage of this opportunity, as is its custom,  
to sneer at any legislation that places power in the hands of the people.

Now we are not inclined to favor the doing away with either house of the  
Legislature, but there are countries where such a system is in vogue. Norway,  
for instance, at present has but one legislative body, though three-fourths of  
the members, called the Odelsting, are held in check by the other fourth, called  
the Lagthing.

The single house legislative scheme has been tried in England, in France,  
and even in the United States in the early days, only to be abandoned in favor  
of the double chamber system. The double chamber system is not only safer  
from the standpoint of sound legislation, but it gives the people a wider and  
more intimate control over affairs. The same arguments that are set forth in  
favor of the one-house Legislature could, with equal consistency, be advanced  
in favor of one-man government.

While, of course, the "Chronicle" is correct in its assertion that the double  
chamber system has as its object the maintaining of governmental equilibrium,  
there is no foundation whatever for the statement that the people "if they feel  
like doing something, want to do it right away." This statement is intended to  
slam the initiative and referendum. Ample opportunity, under the direct legis-  
lation law, is given the people for reflection and study of all propositions pre-  
sented to them, and that they avail themselves of the opportunity was amply  
demonstrated in the election held on the third day of the present month when  
forty-eight separate and distinct measures were disposed of in highly intelligent  
fashion.

It is, indeed, surprising that any paper should dare to take a fling at the  
people by attempting to ridicule them so soon after such an election.

The editorial quoted above, however, demonstrates very clearly that the  
"Chronicle" editor, and his kind, do not believe the people possess sufficient in-  
telligence to govern themselves, and that the task should be turned over to the  
benevolently inclined de Youngs and Otises.

## Fluctuating Sentiments

The Montana Farmers' and Producers' Association in annual session at Billings, Mont., has adopted a resolution that the association appeal to the legislative assembly of Montana to pass a law forbidding the purchase or holding of real estate by aliens and that the proposed law be similar in its provisions to the Webb Anti-Alien law of California. Many Japanese are now leasing land to raise sugar beets.

Woman suffrage is boring its way eastward with a solid phalanx behind in the West. When this great body of determined and intelligent women get well under way the effete East might just as well surrender gracefully and prepare to meet the women on an equal footing, because the tide of justice is ceaseless and can not be stemmed much longer. The women are right and the right will prevail.

In talking with the wireless operator many ship passengers ask the meaning of the three letters used in the distress signal, "S. O. S." There seems to be a general opinion that the letters are the abbreviation of three separate words, with a definite meaning. Persons of an imaginative trend will tell you that the letters stand for "Save our ship," "Send out succor," "Sink or swim," or some such meaning. The three letters, it is explained by the "Ocean Wireless News," signify nothing but that a ship is in distress and in need of assistance. The call is used by all nations as a universal code, so that any wireless operator, regardless of the language he speaks, can immediately intercept the call of distress. Inasmuch as the call is in use by all countries it can be seen that the signal can have no meaning in any one language. The character of the code makes it a call that can be picked out easily from other signals, being composed of three dots, three dashes, three dots.

The liar is everywhere in modern life. We have liars in seats of trust and power, liars as statesmen, liars on our newspapers, liars in business houses, liars, liars everywhere. The modern world has built up a code of morals in this respect that is a bane to civilization, a hindrance to progress and a curse to all humanity. The European war is the product of the liar. Child labor is the lineal descendant of the liar. All the evils of the earth are traceable to the liar, yet he goes on increasing more rapidly than the noxious weed in neglected places, and every wind that blows scatters the fruits of the liar throughout the earth. The liar generally seeks gain through his lies, yet the habit grows until the lies are sometimes used where the truth would better serve the purpose. The liar does not hold with Bulwer-Lytton that "one of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth." The liar is the product of the scramble for what the present-day world terms success. In the struggle for that success only the object is kept in view and any means that will achieve it is held to be justifiable. The strenuous protest of the moralist against the false goes entirely unheeded by the busy battler for success. Truth is a sentimental thing to be fondled by the weak and impotent members of the human family. The strong must climb to success on a ladder of his, to be justified just as the victorious general justifies marching over a roadway paved with the dead and mangled bodies of men. What are dead men to a general? What are morals to a scrambler for success? Truly, the liar is abroad in the land, and the more he achieves through his lies, the greater the respect paid him by modern society.

## Wit at Random

"Hey, waiter," yelled the fat man, "I found a button in this hash."

"Quite right, sir—quite right," explained the waiter. "We always dress our beef, sir."—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

"Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?" asked the judge, presiding over a Texas court.

"We are," responded the foreman.

"Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

"We do."

"You do? Do what?" exclaimed the startled judge.

"We find the prisoner guilty or not guilty," answered the foreman.

"But, gentlemen, you cannot return a verdict like that."

"Wal, I don't know," the foreman responded. "You see, six of us find him guilty, and six of us find him not guilty, and we've agreed to let it go at that."

"John, I simply cannot stand these algebra exercises you bring in," said the teacher. "They are horrible; just full of mistakes. I shall have to write your father about them."

"Papa will be awful angry," said Johnny.

"I suppose he will, but it is my duty to write."

"Better not," insisted Johnny. "Father does all my algebra for me."

On the bank of a small river in Ireland is a stone bearing the following inscription:

"When this stone is out of sight it is not safe to ford the river."

But this is surpassed by the famous post erected some years ago by the surveyors of an English road. It reads:

"This is the bridle path to Faversham; if you can't read this you had better keep to the main road."

The boy stood before the druggist's counter looking earnestly at a placard advertising a cure for indigestion.

"Why are you interested in that?" inquired the druggist.

"I suffer terribly from indigestion."

"Why, you're very young to have dyspepsia."

"I don't have it," explained the boy, "but my father does."

One day a college youth went West and got work on a farm. He wasn't very well informed about farm life, but, as he was willing to work, the farmer hired him. That night the farmer said, "How are you—a pretty good runner, hey?"

The collegian swelled with pride. "I took the prize at college for being the fastest runner."

"Well, then," said the farmer, "you can bring in the sheep."

Two hours later the young man entered exhausted, his breath coming in short gasps.

"Have any trouble?" asked the farmer, grinning to himself.

"I got the sheep in easy enough," said the youth, "but I had an awful time catching the lambs."

"Why, I haven't any lambs," said the farmer in surprise.

Together they walked to the pen. There were all the sheep—and also five jack rabbits.

The cultured young woman from Girton was trying to make conversation.

"Do you care for Crabbe's Tales?" she asked.

"I never ate any," replied her partner at the fancy dress ball; "but I'm just dead stuck on lobsters' claws."—*"Sacred Heart Review."*

## Miscellaneous

### BROTHERHOOD.

By Laura Bain Vail.

If in one song's all-compassing range I could sing  
All the music of life, as a rajah might fling  
To your gaze all the jewels of Ind

In one scintillant string,  
Outside the world's casement I'd stand  
Without favor or fear,  
And let in the fullness of time  
All humanity hear.

Could I write with the blood of my heart  
In one sonnet's wonderful measure  
All the beauty of life, as a wizard might crowd  
All the perfume of June in one rose at his pleasure,

I'd not wait until noon's golden flood,  
But at sunrise dew-pearled,  
While the dawnlight burned red in the east,  
I'd knock at the door of the world.

Could I scale the grim ladder of Pain  
That leads past our sight's farthest star  
To that haven of ultimate good

Where the hosts of the Seraphim are,  
It might be the Angel of Love  
Would lend me his trumpet, and then  
I would sound forth the Word that can free  
All the sorrowing children of men.

It is a commonplace that we cannot answer for ourselves until we have been tried. But it is not so common a reflection, and surely more consoling, that we usually find ourselves a great deal braver and better than we thought. I believe this is every one's experience, but an apprehension that they may belie themselves in the future prevents mankind from trumpeting this cheerful sentiment abroad. . . . We are all for tooting on the sentimental flute in literature, and not a man among us will go to the head of the march to sound the heavy drums.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

### THE INVISIBLES.

By George Matthew Adams.

It is from the invisible that we get many of our strongest inspirations, because we see with the eyes of our imagination, and it is imagination backed by enthusiasm that brings real things to pass. Every notable work that has ever sprung from the brain of man or woman first had its invisible picture stamped upon that brain as a guide.

It is the things you see done that give you the impetus to do them.

The world is full of people ready and willing to do the things that are all mapped out for them. There are plenty of people who can catch the inspiration given out by someone who has already felt the existence of an invisible enterprise and worked it out to visible results.

Real accomplishment is to do things that no one else thinks of doing.

It is the invisible things that keep the mind strong, active and alert. It is the invisibles that stimulate the spirit of exploration and discovery. Many an office boy this very day sees himself as the president of the concern he serves—no one else may see what he sees—it is invisible to all eyes but his. Practically everyone has locked within his mind many projects—visible to him alone. But it is the invisible that leads to accomplishment, when felt and understood.

**LEGIEN TO GOMPERS.**

Carl Legien of the International Federation of Labor sent the following letter to Samuel Gompers by Assistant Secretary Meyling, an American:

"Berlin, S. O., 16, Engelclufer, 15.

"August 27, 1914.

"My Dear Gompers:

"I have endeavored by wire and letters to state a few facts of interest to you, in regard to the conditions now existing in Germany. Not knowing, however, whether my communications reached you, I am handing this letter to Brother Meyling, an American, who has been employed in our office for some time.

"I mentioned the fact that the American press news about our conditions here are absolutely false, in my previous communications to you. You have no doubt, meanwhile, received further proof of this statement, for the truth must have been published by now even in your country. I therefore, refrain from repeating previous statements.

"You may rest assured that we have done everything possible to preserve peace, and to prevent war, but unfortunately our power is as yet too limited and we have not been able to make this terrible war impossible, in which almost all of our civilized nations of Europe are involved. Even Japan has declared war against us, a fact to be proud of in a certain sense, although I doubt whether this can also be said for those who pushed the Japs on the warpath.

"Time alone will judge this action of a so-called civilized nation of Western Europe, or whether it behooves a civilized people to cut German-American cables for the purpose of preventing Germany opposing the most abominable lies that are being circulated by the British and French press agencies in regard to Germany. I am happy to say that the British working class, as far as they belong to the organized labor movement, have nothing to do with these and similar shameful acts. We learn from occasional news that has leaked through, no direct communication being possible, that the British workers, too, have fought bravely against the war. This fact alone will doubtless facilitate the British and German workers joining hands again—as soon as this bloody struggle is ended, to fight for their common interests against the employing class. Our international movement must not, and shall not die, although the workers of various lands are compelled today to use deadly weapons against their own brothers on the other side of the frontier.

"This sacrifice necessary for the terrible war must be tremendous, but we hope this may be one more reason to end war forever. I firmly believe that such a cry of terror and shame will go around the civilized world, as soon as the loss of human life is made known, that this must be the natural result. I think that all the nations of Western Europe will have to unite them for the sake of humanity and civilization. Such a union would put a stop to the fearful influence exercised, for more than a hundred and fifty years over European politics, and perhaps make Russia a civilized nation. Russia has succeeded in getting the nations of Western Europe to fight each other, to spend senseless sums in war preparations and, the most terrible of all, to make the well advanced French and German workers cut each other's throats, who would otherwise continue their united efforts against their common enemy, the capitalists.

"It may sound Utopian to utter any opinion as to the end, but I think a British-French-German alliance after the war will be the only means by which to save the present state of civilization of Western Europe.

"Our trade unions are endeavoring hard to support the great army of unemployed. They are, in their endeavors, assisted by the govern-

ment, which, although opposing up to quite recently, appears to have learned now the importance and value of the trade union movement in such critical times as these. We may even some day be thanked for having developed our organization in spite of a government entirely guided by the employing class. Things are being carried out for which we have been fighting many years in vain. Unemployment benefit on the so-called "Ghent" scheme, for instance—Berlin has started in this direction already, and other cities are following the lead thus given. No doubt the state as such will have to do the same before long.

"I am afraid we shall have to give up our long cherished plan of meeting in San Francisco next year. It will scarcely be possible to meet in "Frisco" even if we were to succeed in reuniting the trade unions of all lands before that time. Our unions will not be able to afford the expense and I am afraid conditions will be worse in all other countries affected by the war. The presidents of our unions, furthermore, will be badly wanted over here for the next few years, for the difficult work of putting new life into the unions.

"I am writing in haste, not knowing whether you will ever receive this letter. As soon as I get a reply from you, however, perhaps by Brother Appleton, I will write more fully and also send receipts for the money received from Brother Morrison.

"Best wishes to all our mutual friends.

"Yours fraternally,

(Signed) "C. LEGIEN, President.

"More good wishes from yours sincerely,

(Signed) "A. BAUMEISTER."

**UNIQUE POLITICAL EVENT.**

It will not be contested, when the subject is carefully considered, that between the years of 1776 and 1789 something occurred in the 13 American colonies that had never before occurred in the history of the world. What happened in those 13 years was the most unique and the most notable political event yet recorded in the history of mankind—the placing, for the first time, of all the powers of government under the dominion and protection of law. Let there be no mistake regarding the meaning of this assertion. Other communities of men, centuries before, had attempted to solve the problem of self-government; other nations had declared and vindicated their independence; others had established and maintained for a time their liberties; others had limited the power of kings; others had created representative parliaments; but none had ever rendered every kind and form of political power, every branch and organ of government, even the arbitrary will of the sovereign people itself, subject to fixed principles of justice affirmed as law, by which all were bound, or had bound themselves, to be held responsible.—David Jayne Hill in the "North American Review."

Education is addressed to the moral faculties; instruction to the intellectual. The first develops in man the knowledge of his duties; the second makes him capable of fulfilling them. Without instruction, education would be often ineffective. Without education, instruction would be a lever lacking a fulcrum. You can read; what does that amount to, if you cannot tell which book contains error, which the truth? You are able by writing to communicate your thoughts to your brothers; what is the use if your thoughts only express egoism? Instruction, like riches, can be a source of either good or evil, according to the intention with which it is used. Consecrated to the general progress, it is a means of civilization and of liberty; used only for personal advantage, it becomes a means of tyranny and corruption.—Mazzini.

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PHONE, DOUGLAS 70.

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UNION MADE

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

## National Beer

"THE BEST IN THE WEST"

— ASK THE DEALERS —

A Home Beer in Wood or Glass

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P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

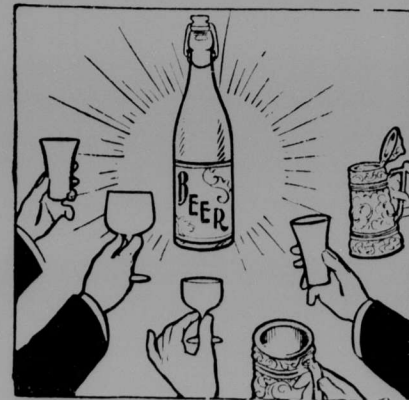
Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

Near Mission Street



It OUTSHINES Them All!

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE  
AND TONIC FOR ALL  
KINDS OF WEATHER

**Yosemite Beer**

## ..... Musicians' Mutual Protective Union .....

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, November 24th, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Clayton W. Church, cornet.

Transfers deposited: Arthur Anderson, Local No. 510, San Leandro; K. M. Noldke, Local No. 99, Portland, Ore.; Edwardo Corradi, Local No. 310; Gustave Siegel, Local No. 105, Spokane, Wash.; Maurice Amsterdam, Local No. 10, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Roberts, Local No. 189, Stockton, Cal.

The following names have been presented by petition and will appear upon the ballot at the annual election in December: R. L. Yanke, president; A. S. Less, John W. Campbell, sergeant-at-arms; John Hynes, P. M. Schoenfeldt, delegate S. F. Labor Council; Geo. W. Lerond, Wm. Backstedt, W. G. Love, J. Peckham, Board of Directors.

A surprise was tendered W. A. Webber and bride on Monday last by a number of his friends in the way of a midnight serenade. All present report a very pleasant time, but how about the neighbors?

Through error the name of A. L. Gath, who is a nominee for recording secretary, was not spelled correctly in the report of the nominating committee in last week's issue.

President Matheson has appointed the general committee to arrange for the 1915 convention of the American Federation of Musicians, which will be held in this city in May. Besides the president the members of the committee are: F. Borgel, J. F. Fitzgerald, W. A. Belard, E. H. Slissman, T. Eisfeldt, J. A. Keogh, L. N. Ritzau, Brooks Parker, A. A. Greenbaum.

C. M. Newman, an old-time member of this local, now of Local No. 99, Portland, is in this city on a visit.

## PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Friend, were you one of the 4500 in attendance at the People's Philharmonic concert last month? Will you be one of the 5000 at this superb orchestra's concert on December 3d—next Thursday? It makes no difference who you are or what your imaginations are regarding good music, if you attend but one of these glorious concerts, nothing will ever impede your way to subsequent performances. This has been the actual experience of hundreds of others who have been there, and you will be no exception.

No more delightful program has as yet been presented by the People's Philharmonic Orchestra than the following: Opening with the overture "Ruy Blas," by Mendelssohn, which was written for the play of the same name; "Abendlied" (Evening Song), by Goetze; "Valse Mignon," composed by one of our charming local musicians, Mr. Vargus. Mr. Ralph Errolle, late principal tenor of the Chicago Grand Opera Co., will sing "Chegelida Manma," from the opera of "La Boheme," by Puccini. Following this the orchestra will render the wonderfully beautiful symphony by Walter B. Bell, who is the first bassoonist of the orchestra, and an American. The principal motives upon which this symphony is built were taken from the calls of the meadow lark. These calls appear frequently in the larghetto and finale, being played by the flutes and piccolo. In the finale the principal is given out by the clarinet and bassoon, and is immediately repeated by full orchestra. After a short transition a dainty second appears in the wood-wind instruments, during which the meadow lark call is given out by the piccolo, and is immediately taken up by the 'cellos and later by the violas, forming a network into which is woven with

varied colors, the two principal themes of this movement, which is developed into a tremendous climax.

After the symphony, Mme. Geraldine Sartori, soprano, will sing "Charmant Oiseau," with flute obligato by Sig. A. Rovelli; the program closing with that wonderful symphonic poem, "Danse Macabre," by Saint-Saens. This composition was inspired by the grewsome verses of Henri Cazalis. At the beginning is heard the chiming of the midnight bell, and then death is heard tuning up his fiddle (one half-tone flat in most places), for the dance of the ghosts, who appear and dance furiously to his music. The orgy grows wilder and wilder, until suddenly the crowing of the cock is heard, and the ghosts disappear to—well, wherever they came from, leaving the scene in peace and quiet.

The price of admission is 25 cents, including reserved seats 50c, at the Pavilion Rink, Sutter and Pierce streets, December 3d.

Truly the world is made up of a variety of individuals. Last week we talked to a union man who said the workers were a lot of fools, and that any union man who voted against the eight-hour law was a traitor to the cause, because the movement had advised all to vote for it. He freely admitted he had voted for the minimum wage amendment in spite of the fact that the movement had advised him to vote against it. But, he insisted as an excuse, the movement was wrong in so recommending. We suggested that the union men who voted against the eight-hour law offered the same excuse, that the movement was mistaken in its policy, and that they had the same right to so plead with reference to the eight-hour law as he had concerning the minimum wage amendment. However, he would have no such reasoning. They were clearly traitors, while he was a reasonable, logical and loyal union man. We did not pursue the discussion further with him, and let him get away with the notion that he had won his point. He was so palpably sweet reasonableness personified that it would have been little short of criminal to attempt to persuade him that there might have been just a particle of right on the other side. God deliver us from our fool friends.

## ANOTHER UNION OFFICE.

The Allied Printing Trades Council recently granted George Mullany of 2107 Howard street permission to use the Allied Printing Trades label, under the firm name of Mullany Printing Company. Frank Bowart of the Pressmen's Union has been engaged to run the presses at the new office, while Mr. Mullany will hold down the typographical end.

## NO INJUNCTION FOR PICKETING.

The case of Maze vs. San Francisco Labor Council, the Culinary Unions, a number of John Does, Richard Roes, etc., has gone off on a tangent. Plaintiff filed an elaborate complaint for injunction, and presented through his attorney an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue forbidding the defendants from picketing plaintiff's place of business. Judge J. M. Seawell read the complaint and advised the plaintiff to amend it before proceeding further. The complaint was amended in due time, and another order to show cause presented for the judge's signature. Judge Seawell again refused to sign the order, stating that the complaint only stated in effect that a trade dispute existed between plaintiff and defendants, and that the only acts committed by the latter consisted in placing a picket in front of the premises, that said picket had committed no violence or other wrong, that his conduct had been entirely lawful, wherefore no cause of action for injunctive relief could be obtained on the facts stated in the complaint. It is assumed that the case will be appealed.

## ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces another great new show for next week. Dorothy Toye, the phenomenal double-voiced singer, will be the headline attraction. She sings both tenor and soprano and comes direct from the Palace Theatre, New York, where she proved one of the greatest sensations of the present vaudeville season. Charlie Howard, with the assistance of Bobbie Watson and Dorothy Hayden, will present a singing, talking and dancing melange called "A Happy Combination." Miss Hayden tangoes and trots exceptionally well. Charlie Howard is a comedian of fine ability and humor. Bobbie Watson is the possessor of a baritone voice and proves a capital foil. Sascha Platov and Kitty Glaser will combine the gracefulness of the modern dances with the difficult whirlwind dances of Russia. Charles Cartmel and Laura Harris, who have just returned from abroad where they were immensely successful, will present an entirely original offering of exclusive songs and dances. Elida Morris, fortunate in the possession of youth, beauty and talent, will furnish an appealing number in which she cleverly introduces a variety of recent song hits and some clever dancing. Next week will be the last of Trovato, the eccentric violinist; the Three Travillas and their Diving Seals, and also of "The Red Heads" in which James B. Carson and a big company of beautiful red-headed girls are causing quite a sensation.

## 7th SYMPHONY CONCERT

# People's Philharmonic Orchestra

Herman Perlet, Conductor

Soloists

Mr. Ralph Errolle, Tenor, late of the Chicago Grand Opera Co.

and

Mme. Geraldine Sartori, Soprano

## PAVILION RINK

Sutter and Pierce Streets

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3rd

8:15 o'clock

General admission, 25 cents, including reserved seats, 50c. On sale at Sherman, Clay & Co.; Kohler & Chase, and the New Era League, 816 Hotel St. Francis.

These concerts occur the FIRST THURSDAY IN EACH MONTH.

Endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

ANYONE ATTENDING THESE CONCERTS FOR THE FIRST TIME, POSITIVELY NEVER MISSES ANOTHER.

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 20, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet.

**Roll Call of Officers**—President Gallagher and Secretary O'Connell were excused. Delegate Reardon was appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Sign Painters—James Brown, J. L. McLogan, vice Bros. Watson and Child.

**Communications**—Filed—From Mold Makers No. 66, indorsing resolutions relative to the Allied Printing Trades label on all city printing. From Photo Engravers' Union, inclosing complimentary tickets for grand ball to be given at the Auditorium, November 28th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Pile Drivers' Union, requesting a boycott on the Pope-Talbot Lumber Company. From the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, relative to boycott on Hale Bros. stores. From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, requesting this Council to place the Graft Construction Company of Seattle, Wash., on the unfair list; also from the Pile Drivers and District Council of Iron Workers, on the same matter. From the Waiters' Union, request for a boycott on the Palace Cafe, Ellis street, between Webster and Fillmore streets. From Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, request for a boycott on the firm of H. Wreden & Co., Clay and Fillmore streets.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, relative to men being paid for time off on election day, by Panama-Pacific Exposition Company.

Request complied with—From Waitresses' Union No. 98 of Los Angeles, requesting Council to purchase two tickets for holiday ball.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—Stores will close at noon on Thanksgiving Day. Beer Bottlers—Have indorsed proposed charter amendment relative to Allied Printing Trades Label on all city printing. Hoisting Engineers—Communication from Vallejo Central Labor Council, relative to statements contained therein about Bro. Wilson were upon investigation found to be untrue. Machinists, Steam Fitters Nos. 509, 590, and Janitors—Reported their organizations would give ball on Saturday evening, November 21st, and invited delegates and friends. Electrical Workers No. 151—Have taken \$10 worth of tickets for Hobo ball. Pile Drivers—Will hold annual ball on December 5th. Cigar Makers—Donated \$25 to Stockton fund.

**Label Section**—Ladies' Auxiliary will give whist party on Wednesday evening, November 25th, at Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street.

**Executive Committee**—On the communication from the Iron Trades Council relative to a boycott on the firm of Monotti, Larimer & Sollie Co., was laid over one week. Committee recommended that the communication from the Label Section containing list of moving picture houses be filed and Section advised to discontinue publishing same unless approved by the Labor Council. On the communication from the Fresno Raisin and Fruit Products Company, committee recommends that the matter be laid over indefinitely. The request of Janitors' Union for a boycott on Odd Fellows' Hall, committee recommends that the matter be referred to the secretary. On the request of Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott on the Economic Laundry Company, committee recommended that the organization be advised to admit Driver upon payment of \$10. Moved the recommendation be concurred in. Amendment, that \$25 be substituted

for \$10; amendment carried. Report of Committee adopted.

**Special Committee**—T. E. Zant submitted his report in furthering Sperry boycott; also report on the purchase of flour for the relief of the Belgians which was, upon motion, referred to the law and legislative committee for investigation.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Committee from the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, consisting of Bros. C. H. Johansen, William A. Spooner and W. A. Hosking, addressed the Council on the subject-matter of Hale Bros. boycott. Bro. Casey also spoke on the subject and the Stockton situation in general. Moved that the subject-matter be referred to the executive committee; carried.

**Receipts**—Pattern Makers, \$12; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Brewery Workmen, \$36; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$12; Sheet Metal Workers, \$24; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$8; Upholsterers, \$12; Stage Employees, \$8; Bindery Women, \$16; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Butchers, \$16; Molders, \$20; Alaska Fishermen, \$120; Milkers, \$8; Sailors, \$40; Tailors, \$16; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$12; Soda Water Drivers, \$4; Cooks, \$36; Waitresses, \$28; Pile Drivers, \$24; Photo Engravers, \$8; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Switchmen, \$8; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$12; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Chauffeurs, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$4; Stockton Fund, \$415; Label Section, \$5. Total receipts, \$1044.90.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$6; Stenographers, \$51; Theodore Johnson, \$25; T. E. Zant, \$30; Hall Association, \$949; Label Section donation, \$3; Waitresses' Union donation, \$1; Label Section dues, \$5. Total expenses, \$1110.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. BONSOR, Secretary pro tem.  
P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 18, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President S. Roman.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Communications**—From Judge Geo. E. Crothers of the Superior Court, thanking the Section for the support given him at the last election.

**Bills**—Edward Barry Company, for ledger and record book, \$7.50; to Mattie M. Barkley, for multigraphing, \$5.80; postage and expenses, \$4.85.

**Reports of Unions**—Retail Clerks reported that Bertillon, 745 Market Street, makes it a specialty to have a good line of union label articles; Housesmiths reported that their organization will take up the matter of using their label; Grocery Clerks requested the delegates and ladies present at the meeting to demand their button and announced that grocery clerks that are members of their organization will not work on Thanksgiving Day after 12 noon; Janitors reported that they are going to give a ball on Saturday, November 21st, and invites every delegate to be present.

**Reports of Committees**—Secretary reported that the Ladies' Auxiliary will give a card party at the next meeting on Wednesday, November 25th, at Carpenters' Hall; that the S. F. Labor Council has donated \$3 to be given as prizes at that party. A committee of the Ladies' Auxiliary was present and reported that they are making good progress to have a big crowd at their next meeting; the secretary of the Auxiliary, Mrs.

## S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

### Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

Union Made and Bottled

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insulating that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

## CAN'T BUST 'EM

### OVERALLS & PANTS

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## ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Telephone Douglas 3379

### AUGUST L. FOURTNER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

## EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS  
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES  
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY  
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS  
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS  
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

A. T. Wulff, reported that she has been in a shoe store and when asking the clerk for a union label shoe he answer that all their shoes came from the East and do not bear the union label; Secretary was instructed to investigate the matter.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and same were ordered paid.

**New Business**—By motion, a donation of \$3 was made to the Ladies' Auxiliary, to be given as prizes at their card party; by motion, the Secretary was instructed to furnish the playing cards for the occasion; by motion, the Secretary was instructed as soon as he received the communication referred by the S. F. Labor Council to the Section in behalf of the Garment Workers, to act on the same.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

#### ESHLEMAN ON REGULATION.

At the conference of American mayors, held in Philadelphia recently, President John M. Eshleman of the California Railroad Commission delivered an address on the subject of "What Regulation Must Accomplish if it is to be Permanent."

"In the publicly owned utility there will be no stock and therefore no water. The investment will represent the value of the property and it will not be necessary to make 5 or 6 per cent on two or three times the value of the property to pay interest on bonds and dividends on stock, thus necessitating a net earning on the value of the property on this ratio of 10 or 12, or in many cases even a greater per cent. On this comparison the privately owned and operated utility, as now existing, is distinctly at a disadvantage. It need not be so, however, if proper methods are adopted. But only when the amount upon which an earning shall be made is not greater than the value of the property will it be possible for private ownership to compete with public ownership in this regard. Again, the funds of the privately owned enterprise must be honestly devoted to the purpose of the public utility. This is possible of accomplishment, but has not been the rule up to the present day. It is unnecessary to call your attention to the disclosures in the New Haven road or the Frisco system, or in the United Railroads in San Francisco, under the manipulations of Mr. Patrick Calhoun. Ordinary thievery, however, is not the only vice encountered along this line. The practice of officials of utilities in having interests in other corporations, sometimes antagonistic to the property they control, is equally pernicious and must be eliminated if the comparison is to be favorable to private ownership."

"It is my belief that regulation cannot remain permanent unless the utilities are willing to meet every comparison, and show that the balance is at least not against them in such comparison, with publicly owned and operated plants and that in doing so they must be limited to equitable demands else they will inevitably be called upon to compete with governmentally owned properties."

In conclusion, Mr. Eshleman advanced the opinion that municipalities have often failed in the regulation of public utilities—first, because too often the municipal authority has been dominated by the very agencies to be regulated; and second, because the public has not been willing to pay the price of regulation. "Regulation," he said, "requires careful and intelligent effort on the part of people trained in the work. Defeats in the courts will always follow haphazard regulation which is as likely to be unjust to the public as to the utility."

#### DISEASE AND POVERTY.

The normal person will not sink into poverty. Illness, disease, deformity and weak-mindedness are subnormal. David Starr Jordan says: "Strong men seek education and make opportunity," and to this might be appropriately added, "They bring things about; they make events occur." Weak men are the opposite of this says Dr. J. N. Hurty in the "Journal" of the American Medical Association. Disease is itself not an evidence of physical or mental strength. Syphilis is a great cause of poverty, as it is also of insanity. "We were getting along splendidly" said the poverty-stricken woman, "until my husband took consumption." And who must be told of the great poverty that trails consumption? A farmer died of typhoid fever when the mortgage, given in part payment for his farm, was only one-half paid off. His wife and little daughter took the disease and survived only finally to fill fuller the slums of a city where she went with the child when the rich man foreclosed the mortgage. Yellow fever prevented the French from building the Panama canal, and thousands who had invested their all in canal shares were pauperized.

In Mexico there are thousands who have been made blind and pauperized by smallpox. There are at least two million blind beggars in China, all made blind by smallpox. It is only when epidemics come, when the greater proportion of lives are threatened, that we realize the meaning of sickness and disease. The ramifications of disease are so complex and far reaching we can have but a hazy idea of what disease means.

It is curious to note that, because of our stupidity, one's very industry may bring poverty. This is illustrated by the occupational diseases. Until very recently society permitted greed to force phossy jaw on workmen who afterward in many instances became paupers. To rear and protect industries, one product of which is poverty, is a queer condition. The prevention of phossy jaw will certainly also prevent all the poverty which might come from it.

Cigar-makers, printers and tailors, are especially afflicted with tuberculosis. A proprietor who does not surround his employees with the best conditions of health is a breeder of disease, poverty and crime.

Feeble-mindedness is a disease condition and produces a world of poverty. There is no cure for feeble-mindedness; it may only be prevented; and there are only two rational methods for its prevention, neither of which society will adopt. And so it happens, as we "blunder on through love and hunger," that the highest services of medical science are rejected, prevention is disregarded and disease follows civilization with its ever lengthening train of degeneracy, defectiveness, delinquency and dependency.

#### DEFENSE LEAGUE GIVES BALL.

The International Workers' Defense League will give a "Hobo Ball" at Dreamland Rink, Steiner street, near Sutter, Saturday evening, December 5th. The receipts will be used to liquidate indebtedness incurred in the defense of labor men. Music is donated by the Musicians' Union. Admission 25 cents. Beer 5 cents. "Put on your old rags and throw style and dull care to the winds."

God grant that not only the love of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man, may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say, this is my country.—Franklin.

## Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

**BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS**

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.  
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

**UNION LABEL SHOE CO.**

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



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### On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

## The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets  
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Assets                           | \$58,656,635.13 |
| Capital actually paid up in Cash | 1,000,000.00    |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds     | 1,857,717.65    |
| Employees' Pension Fund          | 177,868.71      |
| Number of Depositors             | 66,367          |

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

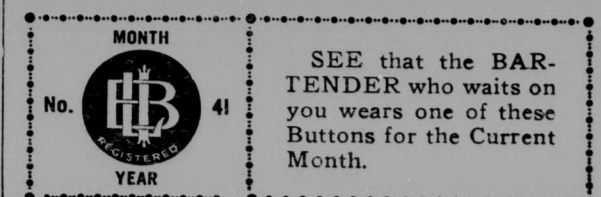
For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

**Old Gilt Edge Whiskey**

Rye

Bourbon



## Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178.



NOVEMBER, 1914

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
+Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia  
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission  
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second  
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market  
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market  
(176) \*California Press.....340 Sansome  
(71) \*Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro  
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second  
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission  
(179) \*Donaldson Cassidy Co., The.....568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third  
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome  
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market  
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second  
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission  
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia  
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver  
(127) \*Halle, R. H.....261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma  
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk  
(165) \*Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa  
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth  
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes  
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth  
(37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay  
(206) \*Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome  
(58) \*Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery  
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front  
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento  
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna  
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.....1182 Market  
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis  
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore  
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff  
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....2107 Howard  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome  
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth  
(187) \*Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market  
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth  
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(61) \*Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine  
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna  
(52) \*Stacks, E. F.....1886 Mission  
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin  
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay  
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk  
(63) \*Telegraph Press.....66 Turk  
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero  
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie  
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon  
(36) West End Press.....2385 California  
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome  
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission  
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff  
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission  
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay  
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome  
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front  
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California  
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market  
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission

- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.  
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(194) \*San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.  
(67) \*Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

#### Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co...32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co...826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.327 E. Weber St., Stockton

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
Sperry Flour Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Sunday at the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street.

The following letter has been received from Honolulu:

November 15, 1914.

In Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, one of the group of eight which comprise the Territory of Hawaii, down at the cross-roads of the Pacific, with its eternal sunshine, fruits and flowers, and music-loving people, where the Southern Cross just peeps above the horizon, beyond a doubt is the fastest linotype operator in the world.

Holo Pau, black of face and barefooted—but two generations separated from the unclothed spearsman of Captain Cook's days—is today the uncrowned king of all linotype operators. Twenty galleys of 10 point on a 12-point slug, 26 ems wide, in 7 hours and 8 minutes. You say impossible. But listen, "key punchers," 'tis a remarkable tale: The Hawaiian language is a 50 per cent language, consisting of only 12 letters of the alphabet—all of the English vowels with h, k, l, m, n, p and w added. The "Star Bulletin" has the contract for printing the Territorial laws. The laws of Hawaii Territory must be printed in both the native and English languages. Most of the words in the native language run from one to four letters each. Note the motto of Hawaii: "Una mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono"—10 words and 23 letters. Translated this means: "The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness"—nine words and 48 letters. The two words "perpetuated" and "righteousness" containing one letter more than the entire sentence in Hawaiian. The native operator, Holo Pau (also an average operator in English), naturally experienced a great deal of difficulty in making speed on the native language end of the job, the length of the line constantly demanding more of the important letters: a, e, o, i, and more especially the k. Machinist Ruhmland accordingly cut a double set of mats for the 12 lower-case letters, and here are the first four rows of the keyboard:

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| e | e | h | h |
| k | k | m | m |
| a | a | u | u |
| o | o | w | w |
| i | i | l | l |
| n | n | p | p |

—eight of the original mats retaining their regular positions—the h, u, k, and l being located for best results, keeping in mind their frequency in use and possibilities for combination fingering. With this freak keyboard, and a full box of jumbo space-bands, in less than a week's practice Holo Pau could easily get the capacity of the machine—a little over seven lines a minute. His rule of fingering is a system of alternating between the odd and even rows. That is: starting with rows 1 and 3 for his first line, then rows 2 and 4 for the second line, and so on—this method of changing at all times guaranteeing plenty of mats in keeping with the necessary speed for the results obtained. As there are a great many double letters in the native language it is easily seen the opportunity of getting them at one touch. But the freak word of all—"kaka"—(which applies to any legal paper, such as constitution, charter, writ, law, bill, etc., and occurs very often in the Territorial laws), is assembled with a single touch. Holo drops his big black "poi" finger in the center of the square bounded

## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2331 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and K. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Rooters No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McClelland, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall, 1254 Market.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia. George A. Upton, secretary.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

by k and a, and there is your properly assembled word "kaka." As the office receives double price for the composition in the native language, this idea of Ruhmland's, now carried to results by Pau, can easily be estimated in dollars and cents; the product equaling 40 galleys in English, at 154 lines of 10-point to the galley—to be exact, 190,960 ems a shift. It requires over 500 pounds of metal for a run. Holo frequently goes over the 3000-line mark on native composition, 18 ems, 8 point, his best run being 3140 lines in a little over seven hours. Of course, this is with the freak keyboard and jumbo bands. I especially address these facts to your efficiency expert or "brush" swift, wherever you may find him. In his hour of exultation over results and speed, kindly call his attention to the black-faced, bare-footed man, Holo Pau, under the shade of his bread-fruit tree, in the Island of Oahu, where the Southern Cross just peeps above the horizon.

ROD K. PAYNE.

## Notes in Union Life

The Trades and Labor Council of Vancouver, B. C., has appointed a special committee to act with the Barbers' Union in inducing the City Council to close barber shops on all holidays.

A movement to organize all the railway employees of the West into one great federated body was inaugurated at Tacoma, Wash., last week.

George H. Tracy was in the city over Sunday. Mr. T. says being president of San Francisco Union has become a habit.—"The Trades Unionist," Washington, D. C.

Causes of the Colorado coal strike will be sought by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations in a series of hearings to begin in Denver on December 1st, according to an announcement made in Chicago this week by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission.

The commission will make no effort to bring about a settlement of the strike, it is said, but will limit itself to studying the conflict in its relation to the general problem of industrial unrest. Operators, union officials, public officials, citizens and officers of the militia will be called to testify.

Questions of fact were presented to the Congressional committee last spring. The commission now will undertake an interpretation of the facts in order that it may qualify to formulate recommendations to Congress for avoiding such conflicts in the future.

Directors of the Sacramento Valley Development Association have refused to give assistance to the California Development Board's plan to bring Belgians to California for colonization purposes, unless the same inducements it is planned to extend to Belgians are given to natives of the United States, especially Californians. This is the same attitude as was recently taken by the San Francisco Labor Council. The idea is gaining ground, and latest news is that the Development Board itself is reconsidering its plans.

At the recent meeting of the California Bar Association, held at Oakland, Judge Walter Bordwell of Los Angeles, who lost in the primary as candidate for Chief Justice, advocated the appointment of all judges by the Governor, subject to the ratification of the Legislature. They should have office for life, he thought, pending good behavior. That is, he favors civil service for judges, but without the bother of examinations.

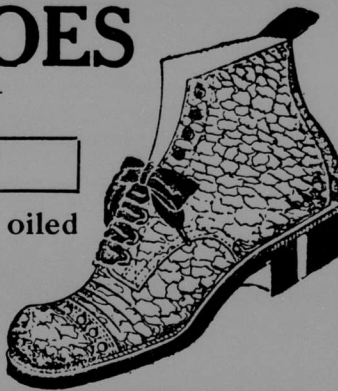
# ALASKA SEAL SHOES

WILL KEEP YOUR FEET DRY

THEY'RE ABSOLUTELY WET-PROOF

"Alaska Seal Shoes" are made of a specially oiled tanned Calfskin. Full weight, California oak tanned, hand welt "Viscolized Dry Shod Soles" Broad Shaped Toes, Blucher Cut, Lace Style, UNION STAMPED

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COMMERCIAL BUILDING  
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

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S. & H.  
GREEN  
TRADING  
STAMPS

## Personal and Local

The California State Federation of Labor has issued the proceedings of its fifteenth annual convention, held at Moose Hall, Stockton, Cal., October 5-9, 1914. The book contains important information concerning the California labor movement during the past year and is a record of achievement and inspiration for further efforts in behalf of members of the trade unions.

The ordinance extending the life of the Pacific Telephone franchise by sixteen years, in return for which the city is to receive 2 per cent of the company's gross earnings, was finally passed by the Supervisors last Monday. The ordinance repealing the cemetery removal ordinance was also finally passed.

The Board took under advisement an offer of seventeen acres of land in the Bay District to be used for park purposes. The offer came from the Crocker Estate Company, the Bay View Land Company and Henry A. Crane. The tract offered the city for a park is on an elevation, commanding a panoramic view of the city, the bay and the shores of Alameda and San Mateo counties. It has an elevation of 450 feet at the highest point and adjoins on the northwest eight acres owned by the city and county. Only one condition is made to the offer. That is that the adjoining tract owned by the city shall be set aside and used solely for a park and playground. It is stipulated that should the city at any time use the property for other purposes, the seventeen acres gifted to the city shall revert to the original owners.

Large and small buildings along the line of the right of way of Twin Peaks tunnel, between Seventeenth and Castro streets and Eighteenth and Hattie streets, are now on stilts and rapidly being moved out of the way of the subway leading to the easterly portal.

During the week the contract for the paving of Portola drive, formerly Corbett road, was let by the Board of Public Works. The scenic boulevard has been widened to seventy feet and will be paved with forty feet of asphaltum. Plans are now complete to carry the highway through to Twenty-fourth street.

The owners of Forest Hill have deeded to the city three-quarters of an acre of land on their property for Laguna Honda station, free of charge. The property given the city has a market value of about \$20,000.

Every public utility, water, gas and electric light and power corporation in the State appeared at the hearing last Monday instituted by the State Railroad Commission into the advance deposits required by these corporations from customers before giving service. The commission plans to standardize these deposits.

More than a score of the large corporations were represented and more than 100 of the smaller ones, either through counsel or some major officer, and the hearing is expected to last many days.

Commissioner Max Thelen, hearing the case alone, outlined the commission's views and explained why the corporations had been summoned.

"Much of the commission's time," said Thelen, "has been taken up in hearing complaints from customers over these deposits, or over some question arising out of them."

"We found on investigation that there exist many forms of charges for making connections, for making extensions and other purposes, and in many cases the same company has different charges and different rules in different cities which it serves. The commission thought it wise to investigate the whole matter and try to get some uniformity in these charges and deposits."

**"EL CRISTOFORO"**

Clear Havana Cigars  
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

2 for 25c

### A. F. OF. L. CONVENTION NOTES.

The third week of the convention is working with full speed to finish its task. Delegate Paul Scharrenberg's resolution to indorse the Stockton fight and requesting general moral and financial assistance to the locked-out trade unionists of Stockton was reported favorably on and adopted by the convention.

Committee on resolutions in reviewing the progress of the Federation the last year gave utterance to the following opinion: "Each year brings for the trade-union movement new tests and new problems; and each year finds the American Federation of Labor emerging from these tests with increasingly magnificent demonstration that it is founded upon true and lasting principles." Concurred in by unanimous vote. Ex-Attorney General McReynolds was severely criticised for his narrow interpretation of the government eight-hour law, and further action in regard to that law was referred to the executive council.

Convention indorsed provisions in State or Federal compensation acts to the effect that upon the death by accident or through the result of an accident, an estate shall be automatically in existence to which, in case no heirs are found, the compensation due on account of the death shall revert after two years to the general funds of the State, or Nation in case of Federal compensation.

The object of the provision is to prevent employers from discriminating against old and married men.

The position of the Federation in opposition to the Taylor system of scientific management was re-asserted in emphatic terms.

Municipal ownership of public utilities was indorsed, on condition that there shall be incorporated in the law creating the municipally owned utility an adequate provision guaranteeing the right of the workers to organize upon trade union lines, and their right to a voice in the regulation and determination of the wages, hours of labor and conditions.

Resolution by Andrew Furuseth that Congress be urged to so change our laws relating to registration of vessels that any vessel rated in the highest class of any responsible classification society may be registered in any trade, provided that she be compelled to carry citizens of the United States as licensed officers; adopted.

On suggestion from Furuseth, the convention also adopted a resolution in favor of a bill in Congress to establish a commission to demonstrate the practical value of farm denatured alcohol distilling. The intent is to counteract the Rockefeller Foundation which exercises control over the agricultural department in the interest of monopoly and control by the Oil Trust in supplying alcohol to trade and commerce.

The executive council was authorized to levy a one-cent assessment for the organization of women wage workers.

All national and international unions having locals in Greater New York were requested to enforce the affiliation of their subordinate locals with the Central Federated Union of Greater New York in conformity with Article XI, Section 2 of the Constitution.

Numerous resolutions were adopted instructing organizers to make efforts to organize certain unorganized crafts and occupations, among others office employees, house workers, teachers, elevator men, etc.

An assessment of one cent per member was levied for the prosecution of the appeal in the Danbury Hatters' case, surplus, if any, to be used for organizing women workers.

Trust not to appearances; the drum which makes the most noise is filled with wind.—Oriental Proverb.